

Flash Flood Monitoring and Prediction (FFMP)

Guide for Users

version OB2

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NWS – MDL

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Introduction

The Flash Flood Monitoring and Prediction (FFMP) system is an integrated suite of multi-sensor applications which detects, analyzes, and monitors precipitation and generates short-term warning guidance for flash flooding automatically within AWIPS. FFMP will provide forecasters with accurate, timely, and consistent guidance and supplement forecaster event monitoring with multi-sensor, automated event monitoring. The intended benefits are:

- ? Longer lead times on warned events
- ? Fewer missed events
- ? Increased forecaster situational awareness
- ? Reduced forecaster fatigue during warning situations

What's New in OB2?

- Virtual Gage Basins have been implemented! This means that the radar bins that 'contain' various rain gages are treated as basins and have precipitation accumulation data calculated and saved. With this data, you can compare the rain gage with the Virtual Gage Basin in a time trend and in the Basin Table. The Virtual Gage Basins are not included in monitoring or in the image display in the D2D.
- You can now select "QPF" as a precipitation source in the Basin Table. When QPF Is selected, the 1-hour categorical QPF generated by SCAN is used to compare to FFG. Future evolution will lead to the incorporation of other QPF sources and actual precipitation.
- The FFG Mosaic available in the SCAN menu under FFMP now incorporates any forced FFG values you may have defined using the forcedFFG application.
- The Basin Trend will now automatically update along with the rest of the FFMP GUI data and has additional y-axis labels (on the right hand side).
- The Basin Trend now has additional right side labels.

Requesting the FFMP Suite

Under the SCAN menu there are sections for each dedicated radar. Each of these radar sections has the available FFMP products (as well as other SCAN products).

FFMP consists of a flexible image display and a Graphical User Interface (GUI), called the Basin Table. To load FFMP, select “FFMP Image / Basin Table” for the radar of interest. This will load the FFMP Small Basin image in the D2D and load the Basin Table GUI (but will not load any FFG data). A small loading image will appear on the lower left part of the screen while the Basin Table GUI is being created. If there is no data to display, you will be informed and FFMP will not load.

The D2D

Once FFMP is loaded, on the D2D you will see a county map. If sufficient precipitation has fallen in the specified time frame, the counties in the CWA will be color-filled. The small legend in the upper left corner of the pane will display the time frame (in hours) and attribute used to create the display. The Basin Table will appear on top of the D2D. (See Figure 1)

The FFMP Basin Table Constituents:

See Figure 1.

The Menu/Information Bar

Contains the File Menu and information regarding the link to the D2D and the valid time of the FFMP Basin Table.

The File Menu

Retrieve Default Configuration	Retrieves and uses the default basin configuration file.
Retrieve Configuration...	Retrieves and uses a specified basin configuration file.
Save Configuration	Saves the basin configuration file.
Save Configuration As...	Saves the basin configuration file to a new file, defined by the user.

Link to Frame

Indicates whether the valid time in the FFMP Basin Table will always match the time in the D2D frame. If this button is activated and the user changes the frame in the D2D, the basin table will update to match the data shown on the D2D. If this is off, the data in the basin table will represent the *most recent inventory time*.

Ending Time

This displays the UTC time for which the data in the basin table is valid. This is the beginning of the volume scan for which the pertinent time duration ends.

The Options Buttons

Below the Menu/Information bar and above the body of the basin table.

Refresh D2D

This button will allow the D2D to see any changes made to the way data is displayed in the Basin Table, thus updating the D2D image to reflect the data in the Basin Table. For example, if you wish to change the duration in the D2D FFMP image, you first change the duration in the basin table (see below), then left-click the Refresh D2D button and the image in the D2D will change its duration to what was just selected in the Basin Table. This button will change color if something has changed in the Basin Table that would require the FFMP display in the D2D to be updated in order for the two display components to agree.

Display Rate

Normally, FFMP will display either precipitation accumulation or a comparison between the accumulation and FFG (see Thresh Type below), in the D2D. However, FFMP can also display ‘instantaneous’ rate data, according to county and basin. If you wish to view this, toggle the ‘Display Rate’ button on by left-clicking it, then left-click the ‘Refresh D2D’ button. Repeat these steps to turn it off.

Thresh Type

Both the basin trends (see below) and the D2D FFMP images are color-coded based on the type of threshold the user wants to view. The choices of threshold type are: precip (accumulation), diff (accumulation minus FFG), and ratio (accumulation divided by FFG). This button displays the current threshold type chosen. If you wish to change this, left-click on this button and make a different selection. The Basin Table will update. If you wish to have the D2D update as well, left-click the Refresh D2D button (as described above).

Data Sources

This menu button lists all precipitation data sources available for use in the table. The precipitation source selected is used in computing the ratio and difference values in the table. Currently, only the Digital Hybrid Reflectivity (DHR) radar product and the SCAN 1-hour categorical QPF is available as precipitation sources, but future enhancements will include precipitation data from rain gages or other, more general QPF sources.

County

This button reflects what kind of data is being listed in the table. If the text on the button is “County List” and greyed out, the list in the table is a county list. If the list in the table is a basin list, this button will provide the county name and a means for returning to the county list. If a basin list is displayed, but the user wishes to return to a county list, simply left-click this button.

Durations

The raw FFG received from the RFCs exists for the one, three, and six hour time duration.

From these base values, FFG can be interpolated or extrapolated to other time frames. A new time frame can be chosen by left-clicking on the “Duration” button and selecting one of the durations listed. Once one of the durations is selected, the current table will be updated to display the data only for the new requested duration without destroying the entire window. The current duration is printed on the “Durations” button.

The Attribute Title Row

Shows (in black) what attributes are available for viewing. When the cursor is focused over these titles, a tip text pop-up will appear, describing what button click actions will trigger what functionality. See Appendix A for some additional information on these attributes.

Ranking By Attribute

Left-clicking on applicable attribute titles will sort the table data according to that attribute. A purple attribute button background color signifies that this attribute was the last attribute to be used for sorting the table data. Refer to Appendix A to see for which attributes the table can be ranked.

Changing the Attribute Color Thresholds

Right-clicking on applicable attribute titles will bring up the Attribute Color Threshold (ACT) window. The ACT window allows the user to define value ranges of each applicable basin attribute. These value ranges are intended to reflect the degree of strength of the attributes, from green (weak) to yellow (moderate) to red (strong). Refer to Appendix A to see which attributes can be multi-colored.

The Table Body

Displays the basin or county information, including such attributes as precipitation estimate and comparisons to Flash Flood Guidance. If there is no rainfall over all geographic entities for the specified precipitation data source and time duration, the data presented in the table will have error values (ie: “na”). The values for the various basin attributes are displayed in the table body and color coded (when applicable) according to the attribute color thresholds defined in the ACT window. Also, when the cursor focuses over an area identifier, the full name of the area will appear in a text pop-up box. Refer to Appendix A for a list of all basin attributes available through FFMP. Note that for Virtual Gage Basins, the basin Id begins with the letter G, whereas all other basin have numeric identifiers only.

Inspecting a Basin or County

Left-clicking on an identifier in the ‘area_Id’ column will cause the D2D to zoom-and-recenter on that particular county or basin. If the list is a county list, the D2D will zoom in on that particular county and display the basins within that county only, and the data for the basins within that county will be listed in the Basin Table. If the list is a basin list, the D2D image will zoom in further than the zoom for a county, fill the Inspection Row with data for that basin, and highlight that basin’s identifier in the ‘area_Id’ column. The Inspection Row can be seen in Figure 1.

The Inspection Row

Duplicates the row in the table body for the basin that was last inspected (see the section on basin inspection under the “Table Body” topic for instructions on how to inspect a basin). This row emphasizes the data for the identified basin last inspected via the zoom-and-recenter method. The individual grid boxes in the Inspection Row have the same capabilities as the grid boxes in the table body, except left-clicking on the identifier box will zoom the D2D back out to the zoom level defined on the D2D menu bar. See Figure 1.

Zooming Back Out

Left-clicking on the identifier in the ‘area_Id’ column will cause the D2D to zoom back out (after zooming in on a basin) to the single-county view, but retain the basin listing in the Basin Table.

FFMP Basin Table Sub-GUIs in Detail

Attribute Color Threshold (ACT) Window

Launched from the Attribute Title Row. The user can edit the color-coded strength values for any of the basin attributes displayed in the Attribute Title Row.

“Attribute:”	The user can switch to a different basin attribute. The units of the attribute will also appear on this button.
“Upper:”, “Mid:”, “Lower:”	The strength thresholds, corresponding to the attribute values that meet or exceed these threshold values.
“Apply”	The user accepts the changes just made and closes the window.
“Cancel”	The user can discard the changes just made.

Basin Trend Graph

A Basin Trend Graph can be produced by right-clicking on the basin identifier (for a basin list). It can also be produced by enabling the “FFMP Table Display” in the D2D (right click on the legend of the same title) and right clicking over a basin. The way the data is displayed in the Basin Trend Graph may take a bit of time to get used to. Here’s an example of interpretation for the “3.0” point on the x axis: the rate plot represents the instantaneous precipitation rate for the volume scan with beginning time of 3.0 hours in the past; the accumulation plot represents the amount of precipitation that has fallen in the past 3.0 hours; the FFG plot represents the FlashFlood Guidance valid for the 3.0-hour time frame. The gage plot represents comparable gage precipitation accumulation data (only for Virtual gage Basins). The colors under the accumulation plot represent the degree of urgency with which the basin should be investigated.

The color thresholds and the attribute to which the thresholds will be applied are presented in the color legend at the bottom of the GUI and can be chosen via the ACT window and the Threshold Type Selector, both available in the Basin Table itself. See **Figure 2** for an example of a Basin Trend.

FFMP Flash Flood Guidance

The FFMP provides a D-2D display of the gridded Flash Flood Guidance data issued by the River Forecast Centers (RFCs). This is the same data that is currently available in the Surface menu (under “RFC FFG/QPE/QPF images”). While the Surface menu selection will let you choose FFG data from individual RFCs or a national mosaic, the FFMP display will mosaic data from all RFCs that have coverage over the local small stream basins. Instead of using a single inventory time, the FFMP display will mosaic the latest FFG data from the selected RFCs, even if the inventory times are different, provided that the data is no older than 36 hours.

FFMP Flash Flood Threat Index (FFTI)

Under the WarnGen button on the D2D, there are several buttons. One, marked by “FF” is the FFMP Flash Flood Threat Indicator. The color of the FFTI indicator will represent the value of the chosen attribute. The attributes to choose from are: precipitation accumulation derived from the DHR radar product (“dhr”), the ratio of the precipitation accumulation to the FFG, and the difference between the precipitation accumulation and FFG. You may choose which attribute and what time frame to monitor and the color thresholds used for the FFTI button by left-clicking on the “FF” button. This will bring up the FFTI Change GUI (see Figure 3). If you place the mouse cursor over this button, some text will pop-up, providing some additional information, such as what is being monitored and for what time frame.

The colors and what they represent are:

- **White** indicates little or no activity in the CWA.
- **Green** indicates precipitation in the CWA.
- **Yellow** indicates moderate precipitation estimates in the CWA.
- **Red** indicates heavy precipitation estimates in the CWA.
- **Grey** indicates an invalid index number, which means the FFMP processor is not behaving properly or data is missing.

You may also define how old ‘too old’ is for FFG to be used in FFMP. Simply enter the number of hours in the provided entry field.

Data Monitoring System (DMS)

The FFMP Data Monitoring System (DMS) is a web browser-based, automated system for monitoring the status of the vital components of FFMP. It consists of a suite of HTML files, a Tcl/Tk Common Gateway Interface (CGI) script, and various supporting procedure, data, and image files. The system is housed on a web server, accessed through any browser that supports frames, and is updated using the CGI script. The following information is intended to give an overall description of the system display, defining the layout and components, and provide instructions for using the system.

DMS Display

See Figure 4.

The FFMP DMS display is divided into two frames. A small, static frame at the top of the page holds the title information and the button for updating the table information. The main frame below houses the data monitoring graphical elements.

Radar Products Information Table

The Radar Products Information table monitors the status of the DHR radar product for each dedicated radar. For each dedicated radar, the monitor reports whether or not the DHR product is on the Routine Products Set (RPS) list (Y for Yes, N for No), and gives the most recent GMT inventory time. If the DHR product is absent from the RPS list, the background of the table cell containing the letter “N” will be colored red. If the DHR product is not available, meaning there is no data file in the directory where it is stored, the monitor reports “None” and colors the background of the table cell red. Similarly, if a data file time is old, the background of the cell is colored red. A file is determined to be old according to a formula derived from the VCP mode (twice the length of the volume scan plus 2 minutes). If the VCP mode is not available, the default threshold value of 22 minutes is used.

Flash Flood Guidance Information Table

The FFG Information table monitors the status of FFG products for each River Forecast Center (RFC) that has responsibilities within the WFO’s CWA. For each time period, and for each RFC, the monitor reports the most recent GMT inventory time. If the product is not available, meaning there is no data file in the directory where it is stored, the monitor reports “None” and colors the background of the table cell red. Similarly, if a data file time is old, the background of the table cell is colored red. A file is determined to be old if it is older than 36 hours.

Using the DMS

Loading the DMS

The file name to enter into the browser address line is
http://as1f/infoPages/FFMP_DMS.html.

Updating the Information: Automatic and Manual

In the static frame at the top of the display, there is a blue button labeled “UPDATE INFO.” Clicking this button will refresh the information displayed in the lower frame. Also, for convenience, the DMS is equipped with an automatic update feature. This feature allows the user “hands-free” monitoring, updating the information automatically every two minutes.

Figures

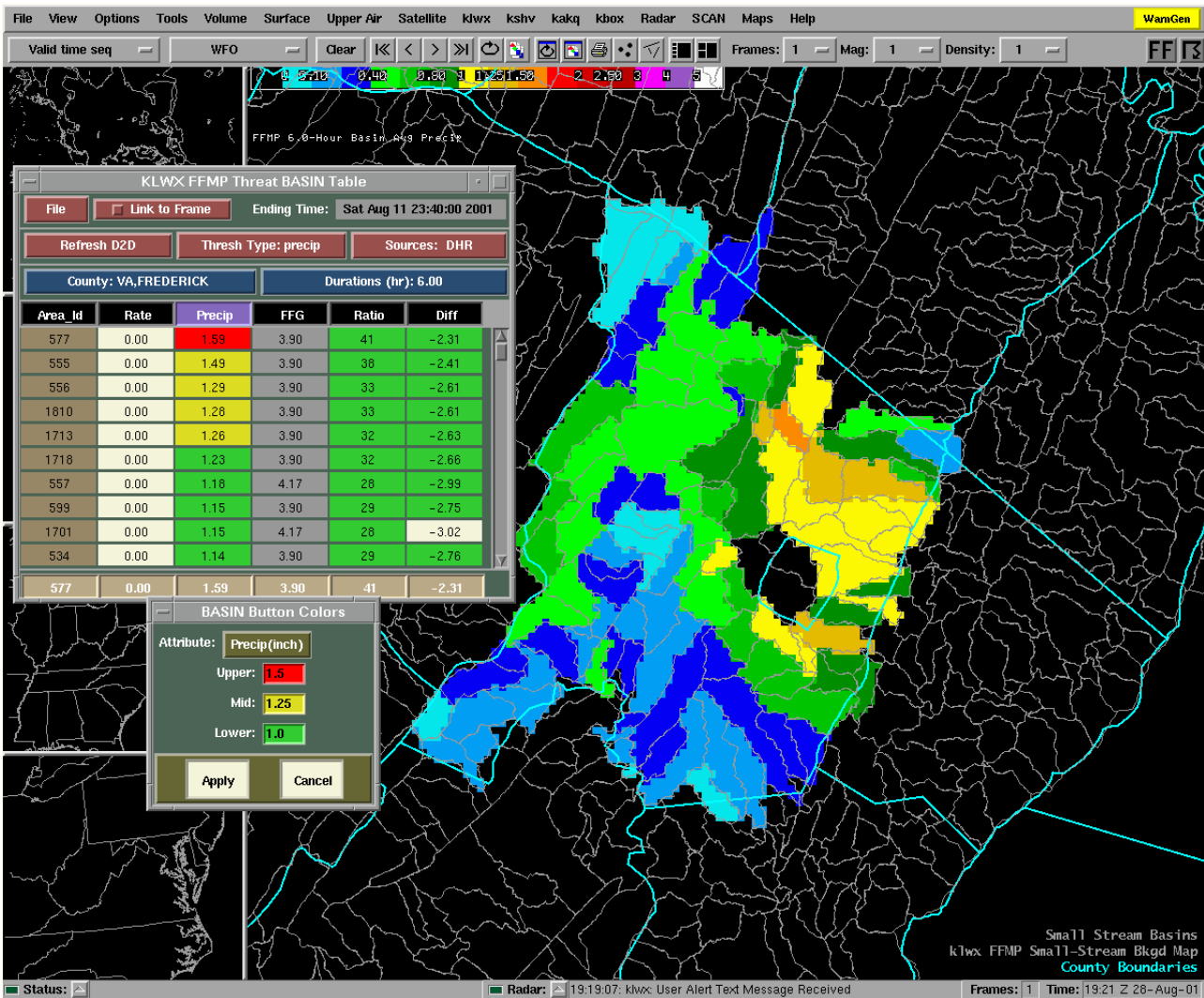


Figure 1 This shows the FFMP Basin Table and Button Color Threshold GUI with the D2D. The D2D shows the FFTI indicator below the WarnGen button. It also shows a view of the basin data in one county.

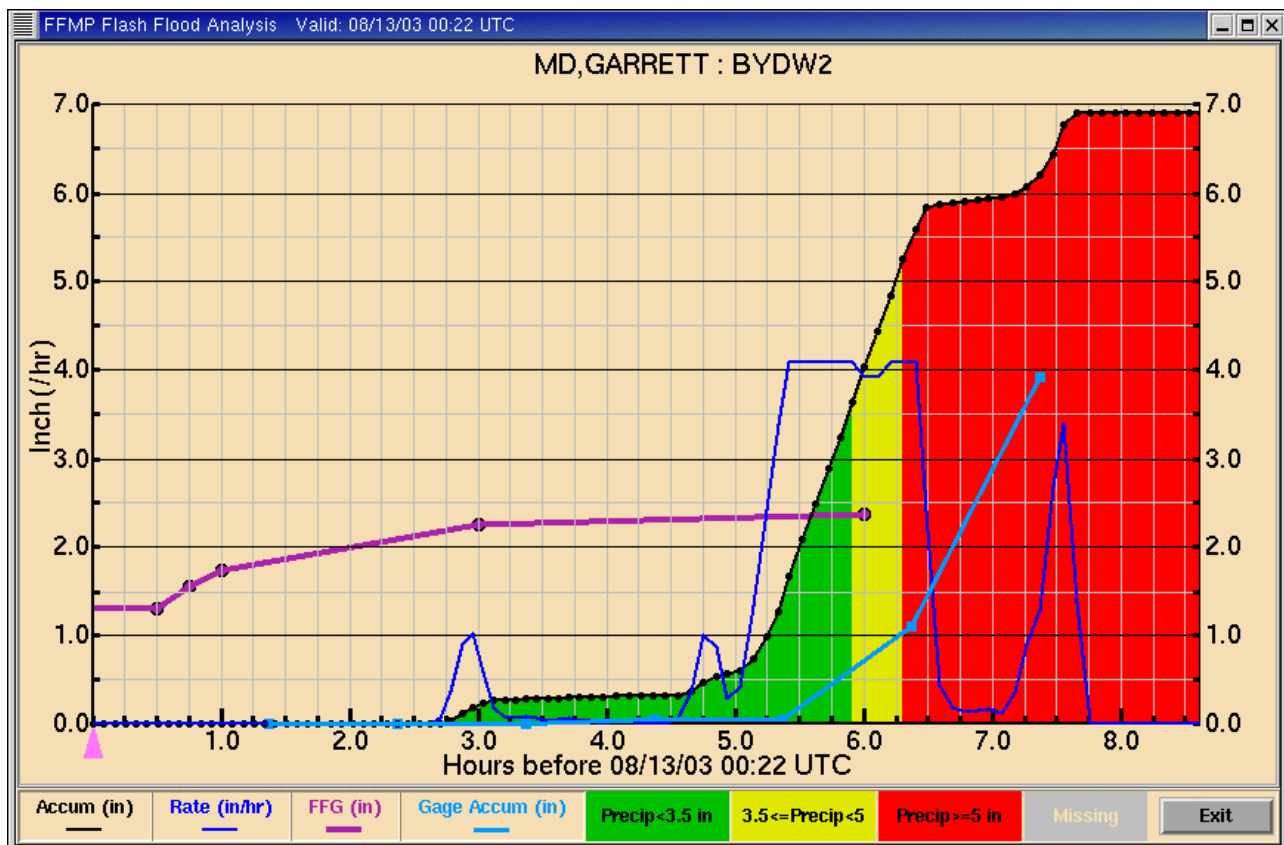


Figure 2 This is a Basin Trend. Please take time to examine this trend to fully understand what it is showing. The “Rate” plot represents the ‘instantaneous’ rate determined from the DHR radar products, backwards in time. The “Accum” represents the precipitation accumulation for the specified number of hours in the past to the most recent data time. The “FFG” plot is the valid Flash Flood Guidance for the specified time frame (not the number of hours in the past), thus the comparability to the accumulation plot. The gage plot is for a found gage in the basin and is provided in order to compare gage and radar precipitation estimates. Note that this image is for a Virtual gage Basin. Regular Basin Trends would not contain a gage plot.

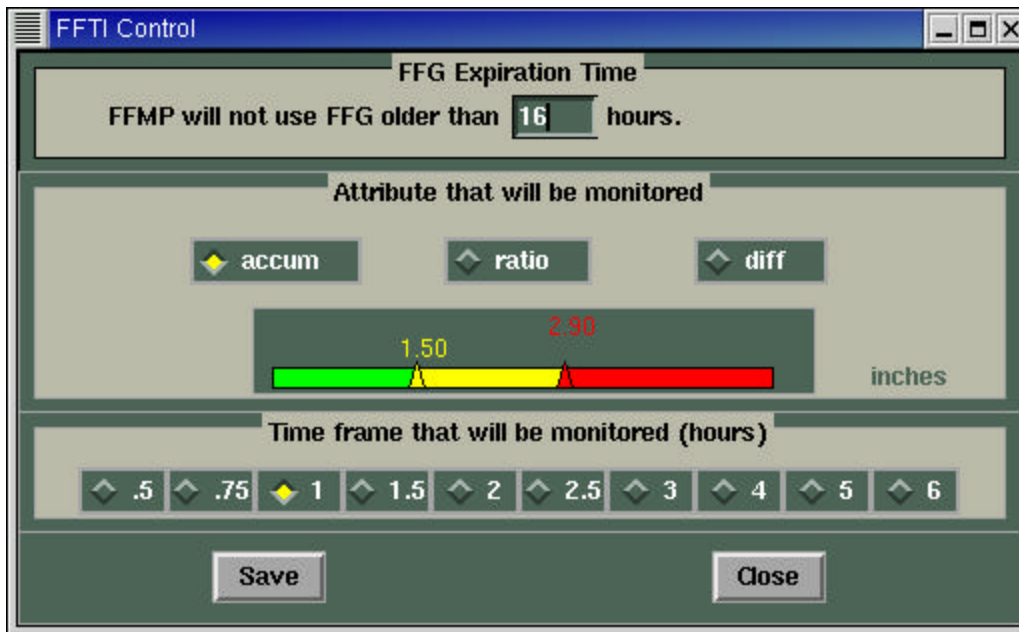





Figure 3 This is the FFTI Change GUI, rendered by left-clicking on the “FF” button below the WarnGen button on the D2D.

File Edit View Go Communicator Help

WebMail People Yellow Pages Download New & Cool Channels

Bookmarks Netsite: http://as1f/infoPages/FFMP_DMS.html What's Related


Welcome to the FFMP Data Monitoring System




** The page will automatically update every 2 minutes*

Last Update Time: Aug 30, 2001 19:02:33 GMT

Radar Products		Dedicated Radar	
		KLWX	KAKQ
DHR	On RPS List?	Y	N
	Most Recent File*	20010830_1854	None

Flash Flood Guidance		River Forecast Centers
		MARFC
1 Hour	Most Recent File*	20010830_1200
3 Hour	Most Recent File*	20010830_1200
6 Hour	Most Recent File*	20010824_1200

* A red background indicates old data, or data that is not available (None).
 Radar data is "old" 22 minutes after the beginning of the volume scan (time shown).
 Flash Flood Guidance is "old" 36 hrs after the valid time.

Figure 4 The FFMP web Data Monitor, showing the availability of the DHR product and Flash Flood Guidance from all sending River Forecast Centers.

Help

Please check the FFMP web page for more detailed info at <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/mdl/ffmp>. To report problems or ask questions concerning the operation of FFMP in general, please send e-mail to the FFMP list server (awips-ffmp@infolist.nws.noaa.gov).

Glossary

ACT - Attribute Color Threshold
CGI - Common Gateway Interface
CWA - County Warning Area
D2D - Display 2 Dimensions
DMS - Data Monitoring System
DHR - Digital Hybrid Reflectivity
FFMP - Flash Flood Monitoring and Prediction
FFTI - Flash Flood Threat Indicator
GUI - Graphical User Interface
RFC - River Forecast Center
RPS - Routine Products Set
VCP - Volume Coverage Pattern
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Appendices

Appendix A FFMP Table Attributes for Counties and Basins

Attribute	Definition	Units	Can be used for ranking?	Can be multi-colored?
area_Id	County or Basin or Virtual Gage Basin Identifier	15 letter ID	Yes	No
rate	Single Volume Scan Precipitation Rate	Inches per Hour	Yes	Yes
precip	Average precip. for GeoArea.	Inches	Yes	Yes
ffg	Flash Flood Guidance	Inches	Yes	No
ratio	Ratio: precip. / FFG	%	Yes	Yes
diff	Difference: precip. - FFG	Inches	Yes	Yes